twenty passengers, calling timself nothing)

- say, most of the miseries of human life admit of south melibration, because, we saming of some memoranon, occasion, and accase the amount poly what we have to do and to suffer when calamity strikes us on the shoulder; and accomingly see act our teach together with the ore framess; but, in a Stage Coach, there no guessing what a day will bring forth. After scaling the shoulders of some dothe scaling the shoulders of some content passengers, and, as if by miracle, having escaped the dislocation of your ankle, and after many ineffectual attempts, wedging yourself at last, into a seat; your prinelple duty is there to endeavour to lessen the horrors of this adviance vile"-your be gin first by moving your foot, then your lead, and afterwards, if possible your shoulders; you then labour to get off your hat, and presently you will make many unlucky afforts for your handkerchief—for now, sivials full of odours aweet," sainte your usual sensibilities, with the unitediragrance of musk, rose water, lozenges and pepper mint.

By and by, you are addressed by one of the passengers, a companion in adversity—

nuff box, Sir?"
"My dear sir, it would be the greatest happiness imaginable for me to be able to nier such a favoitr, but at present having confer such a lavour, but at present the the misfortune of losing the use of my arms,

Ugh! Ceh! Ugh! unw coughs a good old woman from the very pene ralia of her lungs.
Yah! Yahl goes the lap dog—
"Yau'll spoil my beghorn"—exclaims a
discressed young lady, planted in the back

feat, between a large old man and a very large old woman. "Poor Poil-pretty poll," screams the

"So good enough, sir, to take the point "Do good enough, sir, to take the point of your came off my gouty toe, and place it on anothers says an invitation of the control of the cont

poultry and band boxes which hitherto had concealed him)-"Hoh! monsieur!-je vais prie-take your von, pied, foot from my neck, I be-vat you call? etouffe, hang ing, strangling—de preath be valking from my -vat you call?—my-les poumons—my -my bod-my sto mach!—Bah! Peste take off your von two, tree foot "

off your son two, tree foot

"I say messmate!" (cries a sailor) less of
your blarney, if you like—square yourself,
you outlandish land lubber! and bring your tern athwart this here capstan and

"Oh diable"
You then, after the coachy answers the hundred questions which all who live on the road think themselves bound to ask; and after he has made the two hundred an swers which he supposes himself bound to give-afterwards-you are unloaded enmasat a tavern.

Then woe be to the man who fares sump

tuously every (other) day; and woe be to him who has so little sense as not to eat for his life, or so much delicacy as to think of the wants of others, while his own stomach will take no apology. Just at the moment you hook your chicken-just as the French-man makes himself understood well enough to get possession of his soup and crust— the little dandy having caught his little bit of ham—the old lady her plate full of the boiled—and the cousty old gentleman be-ginning to survey with delighted eyes his ample mosety of the roasted, and the stew ed, and the boiled; -of all that walks, flies or swims-then, precisely at that momen you hear a trumpet whaking the archy vault,3 and the terrible words reverber

"Stage is ready," ye who have plates to eat prepare to leave them now! Every starv-ing sejourner spitefully throws down knife and fork, and moving slowly and sullenly from the table, "casts a longing, look behind.

Your next business is, to get your old seat in the carriage of che a better one. In the last case-

"Sir, is not that my seat?"

"I'was your's—'tis mine'!—
Then comes up to the doora new passen ger, being numbered 21. He looks with terrified eye upon the mass of mortality heaped in the carriage; and seems to be al-most as much frightened as Macbeth when he raw the ghost of Banquo, and exclaim ed. sithe table's full!"

You proceed-the carriage breaks down; the little dandy spoils his hat, the old lady loses her bottle of rose water, and the crusby old gentleman loses his temper, the sail-or is capsized, and the young lady ruins her Leghorn, the Frenchman exclaims ete!' and the lap dog breaks neck, and you, after a pleasant walk of ten miles, arrive at another tavern.

## PRIZE OX.

The Ox which obtained the first premi um at Brighton, has been purchased and slaughtered by Mr. Walter Welsh, of this cown, and will be for sale this day at his stall No. 4, Fanneil Hall. He was fatted by Br. Josiah Morton, of Hatfield; and weighted as fullows.

by Mr. Josiah Morton, or weighed as follows:
Fore Quarter, 443lbs | Tallow, 169lbs.
Do. 442 | Hide 155

Hind Quarter, 336 | Total 1898 | Bost. paper

SALIVATION OF HORSES.

It is said; erhat if parsaley seeds are sown with the glover seeds, horses will not be li-OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF

Oskar, the King of Sweden's son, was married on the 19th June to a daughter of Engene Beaubarnois,

From the Portementh Journal,
A BYAGE COACIIThe short he finds hithered relevant by onetrumped by another, and smarled at by a
third researchy in a Stage Coact, xturn to said frequently in the Miscress tomThe following letter (says the National
intell, gencer) gives an interesting view of
the more to be relied upon because from
anoficial and respectable source. It is
the more interesting at this moment, when
salmon, and a Frenchman.

Biost of the miseries of human life, (and
that there are enough; every one knows
who ever was jammed into a stage with
I wently passengers, calling times into thing
in a hundred miles of the Aricktroops to the Mandans, as they had been
ifferiedly lutians—and, met the Elicarced
and defeated them was interesting view of
the following letter (says the National
intell, gencer) gives an interesting view of
the state of things in the Indians country,
the more to be relied upon because from
we are in expectation of hearing of had
the three of the miseries of human life
toops to the Mandans, as they had been
ifferiedly human and the elicarced
and defeated them was interest on
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intell, gencer gives an interesting
the House Coleta.

The following letter (says the National
for the House Colet litvited to do, we hear it was the intention even there.

Copy of a letter from Mr.J Pilcher, partner of the Missouri For Company, to Major B. O'Pallon, Indian Agent at Council Bluffs.

Fort Recovery, Upper Missouri, July 23, 1823.

From the following extract of a letter from Mr. Gordon, a woung gentleman its the service of the Missouri Fur Company, and attached to our Mountaineers, y u wil see that they have been dejeated, and the Mr Jones), hive both been stain. The ex tract from Mr Keenite's feller will show cess of the dicarees against Gen. Ashlev: expedition against the Ricarees. If pro tection to the commerce of the Missour blow is indispensable for the sale v of every white man on the river above the Counci Bluffs, and even to the troops stationed at that post But I need not dwell upon this subject, you know too well the importance

the movement. The following is an extract from Mr. Gordon's letter, dated at

Fort Vandenburg, Mandan and Gros-ventres Villages, July 15, 1523.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you of the defeat of our party, by the Black-tout sudpins, and of the convegorances

After penetrating to the Three Forks of the Missouri early in the spring the Missouri early in the spring, although we found that country almost entirely trapt ont by the Indians, we succeeded by the greatest perseverance, in taking about packs of Beaver. On the 18th of May. having reached the upper Three Forks of Jefferson river, and finding no Beaver in that quarter, we commenced a tetrograde march for the Yellow Stone. On the second day, we fell in with a par-ty of thirty eight Blacktoot Indians. They

came up boldly and smoked and remained with us during that night, making every profession offriendship, and in the morning itter making them presents of such articles as we could spare, they parted with us ap parently well satisfied, having first invited us to come and establish at the mouth of the Maria tiver, as they said they had been informed was our intention. They were in possession of every information in regard to the boats being at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and of their determination to ascend the Missouri to the Falls.

This information must have been derived

from the British traders, who have, most probably, instigated them to commit this outrage, and by them no doubt from some faithful correspondent at St. Louis. We did not suffer ourselves, however, to be fulled into false ideas of their security by their friendly professions, but commenced a direct and precipitate retreat from the at all times. This party of thirty eight had recurned to their village, which was very close, and recruited to the number of beween three and four hundred men! these had intercepted us on the Vellow Stone steep hill, the base of which was washed by the river along which we had to pursue the intricate windings of a Buffaloe trace among rocks, trees, &c by means of which they had secreted themselves. At this place the men were of course much scat tered for a considerable distance, as two houses could not pass abreast. At this un-fort nate moment, and under circumstances with their whole force, pouring down from English, to serve him up in his turn for the

with their whole force, pouring down from every quarter. Messrs. Immill and Jones fell early in the engagement. A conflict thus unequal could hot long be maintained. The result was the loss of five men other killed, four wounded, the entire loss of all our horses and equipage, traps, and beaver, and every thing. The balance of the party succeeded in escaping, by making a raft and crossing the Vellow Store. This a rait and crossing the Yellow Stone. This took place on the 31st of May, just below the mountains on the Yellow Stone. knowing to what extent the loss of the horses, traps, &c might affect any future plan of operations, I came with all possible expedition to this placeto acquaint you with the circumstance. I left Mr. Keemly and the party near the mouth of Pryor's Fork, making skin canoes to bring down the fall's hunt. Four of Mr. Henry' have also been killed near the falls. It appears from information derived from the Blackfeet themselves, that the British have two trading houses in their country on the American Territory, and from some Snake American Territory, and from some Onake Indians we learn that they have several on the South Fork-of the Columbia—something decisive should be done. Believe me to be your sincere friend

WM. GORDON. WM. GORDON.

From the foregoing letter you will perceive that the commerce of the Missouri under existing circumstances, however valuable, is truly precarious. This our second adventure to the mountains, had surpassed my most sanguine expectations; suc-cess had been complete and my views ful-filled in every respect. Mr Immell and Mr Jones had conducted these expeditions with the greatest skill and ability, and proved themselves worthy of my confidence. The loss of property is severely felt. Yet it is fitthe compared to the loss of those valuable men to whom I stand indebted for the ac complishment of my views. In consequence of their late departure last summer from Council Binfs, it became necessary for them to confine their operations last Fall Oct. 2.

when Yellew Steny and the tributary waters, and wisher at the mouth of the Bly Here. The party originally consent of forty chree pursuant, including themselves and blests. Gordon and Keepile, two young gustlengs attached to the aspedition and to whom I am nonchindabled for their activity in bringing off the remainder of the party, and securing the property which had been left on the Yellew Stene at the time the appelicion moved to the three forks early in the Spring. The party had been radu

the expedition moved to the three forks early in the Spring. The party had been reduced to thirty; a part of the men having described their wintering post at the Big Horn, with these they generated the country, as mentioned in Mr. Gerton's letter, I am thappy to say their defeat, is not to be attributed to negligence, mistaken confidence their wins mility, or of the good will of the Indiana. Three, hopes more would have taken they the Crow nation, where they would have been perfectly secure, this tribe Being at war with the Blacktont, and much attached to the whites. But the Blackfeet had marked their youte, they Blackfeet had marked their route, they knew the country and advantages of the po-sition selected by them for the attack; there they intercepted them and awaited their ar rival-nothing but defeateould be expected under such circumstances, and it is wonoverwhelming force when attacked in such tinces justily the opinions express Gordon's letter, which I will herealler to

late, time will not allow me to do so at pre-

Mr. Keemle arrived at the Mindansup short time after Mr. Gordon left him on the Yellaw Stone, and in a letter to me under date of 10th of the present month, he ex-presses himself as follows: Permitme, sir. here to remark, that the present affair with and I am of opinion, from many remarks made by the principal men of both nations that much of the future weltare and interest of persons engaged in the business of the Missouri depends upon the course of conduct pursued towards that band of sav-In another letter from nim of the 11th instant, he gives me the follow have determined to send for the Rickaree to enter their village, in order to protect lar proposition was made to the Grosventre by the former nations, but they shut their

The Aricarees opened a fire upon the men who came express wish; those letters, and continued it till they had got beyond their reach, though they did not succeed in hurt ng either of them. From these circum stances you may suppose that the future conduct and disposition of all those upper tribes, even the Sioux, depends much or the Leps taken in relation to the Aricarees

pressions are, that they will not abandon their villages, but will awaitthe arrival of things induce a belief that they will not at tempt to go to the Mandans for protection about twelve days will decide it. The ex pedition left this place early this morning

ition left this piece.
I am, dear sir, &c.
JOSHUA PILCHER. Major B. O'Fallon, U. S. Indian Agent.

MR. MATTHEWS.

The Scotsman, published at Edinburgh has the following hit at this celebrated comic actor, who it appears, is preparing, for the gratification of John Bull, and in return for the kind attentions he received here, ar exhibition of "Yankee oddities," and "fol-lies, blunders, absurdities, and barbarous

English of Poor Jonathan. " It is understood that Mr. Matthews has pockets well lined, but he has imported (free of duty) a cargo of Yankee oddities, hu-mours, whim-whams more singular and wonderful than the great-Sea Serpent, and and with which he means in due time to di vert the British public. Poor Jona han! I is hard enough to have his follies and blun ders pickled and preserved and exhibited cut and dry among his enemies—and all this by a man he had feasted and flattered. But casuists have decided that the thingsi quite fair. Nations eat no bread and salt to gether, and, therefore according to Groti us, possess an indefeasible right to laugh at each others tollies. John Bull-holds this udis moretenacions of the privilege. Jonathan, too, has had his recompence. But little did he think, when chuckling over the blunders of the Cockneys, in Mathews's Budget, that the sly artist was treasuring

edification of his trans atlantic brethren." We have remarked in addition to the a-bove, the following paragraph in the Lon-don Morning Chronicle of the 100th July. . We understand that the new entertainme of Mathews, founded upon the events which occurred during his tour in America, will not be given until the ensuing spring."

From the Washington County Post.

ANECOOTE

Of a Young Indian.

An English gentleman and his friends, travelling threeigh a piece of woods, in one of the western states, took with him an Indian lad and a guide. In the course of the day they separated; and one of them finding some curious herries, sent them to his companion by the lad with a note specifying their number. The one who received the present, found some of the berries missing, and having reprimanded the boy for eating or losing them, sent him back for sing, and naving treprimanical tile boy solveating or losing them, sent him back for more. The gentleman forwarded a second paicel, with the number again marked on the note. The boy played the same trick has been delivered to be a sent of what he the note. The boy lolayed the same trick with these, delivering only part of what he received. This produced him a second scolding. Whereupon the Lodian fell down upon his knees, and Aissed the paper, saying, I found out the flattime, that this paper was a witch or conjurer; but now he has proved his power to he supernatural, indeed, hereause he tells way, which he did indeed; because he tells that which he did not see; for when I flund away these last berries, for the sake of experiment, I took care to slip the note under a stone, that it might not know what was passing.

NOTICE

egarpland Sazette.

Annapolis, Thursday Ochie, 1823

There will be a meeting of the brecutive NINIAN PINKNEY.
Clerk of the Council. 1823.

POTOMAC CANAL.

The following is an extract of a letter roin a gentleman residing in the District of columbia—

"There is no donbt that the scheme you mention of continuing the caual from the Bastern Branch to the waters of South River and Severn, and on 16 Baltimore, will be the one finally adopted, and by far the best for all concerned. The best even fo Baltimore, if the could see it; for she can enter into compelition with the District to more advantage in that way, than by a la teral and circuitous navigation necessarily

Baltimore counties.
What has surprised me is, that the perple of Anne Arundel should care so little for themselves and for. Annapolis. I wish this seneme could be faid before them; and do not see how they could then popule the canal. The castern shore is also interested in this way; for if the District is too remote for a market for them, this plan would make you could lay a proper view of this conti nued canal, as a necessary consequence of the canal to this place, before the people of Anny Arundel and of the eastern shore. We all here should approve of it'

The suggestions contained in the above The suggestions contained in the above deter are certainly worthy the consideration of the elizant of this place. The immense benefits which would result not only to Maryland, but to the eastern and wes ern sections of our country, from ren dering the Potomac na igable, will insure the accomplishment of this object at no distant day. If then this should be effected, why should not the citizens of Annapol's endeavour to profit by the advantages which nature has given to ner. The de taile from the Eastern Branch to the head o Severn is the shortest by which the Po-tomac and Chesapeake can be connected. It is not however designed to enter into any discussion of this subject at present, but merely to suggest the propriety of calling a meeting of the citizens to take it in cular printed below, and addressed to a gentleman in this city, that the citizens of Leesburg have appointed a committee to invite delegates from different states to at the Potomac Canal, in the City of W ington on the 6th November next

LEESBURG, Loudoun county, Va.
Abgult 25:523.

The annexed capy of the proceedings of a public meeting held this day, pursuant to notice, in the court house of this county, will be trust countillule a sufficient county. will, we trust, constitute a sufficient apolo gy for addressing this letter to you; the pur-pose of which is to solicit your co-operation on, and through you, that of your county, in the election of delegates to the meeting of the hiends of the Potomac Canal, proposed to be convened at the City Hall, of Washington, on Thursday the 6th of No-

should it not be held in Annapolis?

The object to be submitted to this meeting requiring, from its nature, the co-operation of several states with the government of the United States and from its magnitude, the concurrence and zealous support of all its friends, no burse seemed to our constituents so likely to promote its successful and speedy accomplishment, as a general meating of the character of this reneral meeting of the character of that re commended in the subjoined preamble and

resplutions.

We are already assured of the active cooperation of a part of the country more immediately interested in our contemplated enterprise, but it is much to be de-ired that the zeal which it may inspire on the pre sent occasion, shall be in some degree comnensurate with its obvious relation to the

future prosperity of our common country
We are, Sir,
Very respectfully, Your Obedient servants, C. F. MERCER, W.M. T. T. MASON, WM. ELLZEY, WM M McCARTY, WM CHILTON, R. H HENDERSON.

The proceedings appeared in our paper of the 15th ult. As some of our readers may not recollect their purport, it will not be amiss to state, that the advise the sppointment of delegates of places favourable
to the measure, to attend a general meeting
in Washington on the on-thor next, ip
order to devise some practical scheme for
its apeedy accomplishment.

COMMUNICATED.

members of the city counch which was adopted at the meeting for electing the first members of the new corporation. It will be remembered that the ticket as then formed omitting two of the purpose of the elected; the expedient seemed to be appointed by the citizens, and they have energily conformed to the spirit of that understanding by subsequent elections."

If the true meaning of these cabalistic lines can be understood by any but the initiated, they seem to imply thus much—worden not for any man who bears the tuning of FEDERALIST—view him as an outcast from society—deem him more unwor-

cast from society-deem him more unwor thy of toleration than the Jew; trust him not with office he is unworthy of confi dence, and merits nothing but reproach, contempt and indignation." And must the poor Federalists submit to this? Must they who were so instrumental in effecting an alteration of our charter, by which our city has been so much improved, adorned and beautified, and by which so much amcity has been and by which so much amployment has been given to the poor, must they now be told that, although they pay a large partion of the taxes, they must have little or no share in the appropriation of them; and that if two a to be saint of in-

or the corporation alloy must continue appetut favour, and that general favour, and that general favour democrate man by no means you to the Mark the poor Federalists submit to the Unfashioushie and unpopular as to the name, yet still A FEDERALIST.

COURT OF APPEAUS, June Term

John Carnan, John Bouchell and others vs. John Turner,
Appeal from the Court of Chancery,
The opinion of the Court was delivered EARL, J. The object of the bill filed in

EARL, J. I ne object of the unit mee in this case, is, to sell a certain portion of the real estate of Doct. Sluyler Brushell deceased, to pay a debt alleged to have been due from him at the time of bir death, to the complainant, John Jurner, appu the principle, that he personal estate is insufficient cient to pay his debts. The bill is against Julin Bouchell and Peter Bouchell, to whom Edward Foard, to whom, it is alleged they ing executor of the said Doctor Slayer.

Bouchest. The sum due from the exterior is the deceased to the complainant, is stated to be £1020 to 5, which was ascertained by a decree of the court of appeals at June Term, 10.0, in a suit of the complainant against John Curnan and Sluyter Bouchett. xecutors of the said Doct. & Bruchell. The said decree of the court of appeals with all the proceedings connected, there with, is made an exhibit in the said bill. and on it the complainant wholly relies for evidence of his debt due from the said Doct. S. Bouchell's estate. One of the defendants Join Bouchel hecame lunatic, and an-wering the said bill by his guardian George. Patmer, prolessed ent to ign rance of the comptainant's demands, and put him on the establishment of them by proof. The bill was taken pro contesso, against the other defendants, and the chancellor decreed, a sale of the said tract called Providence, aparenting a trustee to make the said sale, and sale of the said tract called Providence, appointing a trustee to make the said sale, pointing a trustee to make the said sale,

From this decree of the chancellor the defendants appealed, and it has become the duty of this court to review it and express an opinion on the points it presents
We have with great care examined the
record, and particularly that part of it,

which contains the decree of the court of appeals, and the proceedings connected with the decree, as it is exhibited by the complainant, and made the foundation of his claim of right, to sell a part of the real Upon inspecting it narrowly, we find that at June Term, 1810, the court of appeals decreed \$1626 16 5, to be paid by the executors of Docta Stuyter Bouchell, to the complainant John Turner; and state that the said sum had been ascertained agreeably to the account to the decree annexed. This is an account between Doct & Bouchell and the estate of Juhn Funeste hel Turner the wife of John Turner, and Cousists chiefly of items of charge against Doct Slayter Bouchell for reuts received on entain leasehold estates, the full and praces bie possession of which was then decreed to be delivered up by the executors to the said John Jurner. The account of receipts commences with the first day of July 1775, and is carried, regularly down, including the rents of every year, until the first of January 1810, with the exception of the interval of time between the 4th July 1770, and the 1st of January 1781. It is admit-

ed in the proceedings that Doctr. S. Boxchell died early in the year 1797, period the bill of revivor was fil is executor, and on the first day of that year, the account makes him a creditor of John Vansant's estate, to the amount of 2203 1 3 1 2. After his death his executors wendon to receive the rents accraing to a wendon to receive the rents accruing on the leasehold estates, then in higation, and hetween GP and 1810 actually got into their hands rents with interests charged them, to the apout of £1834 17 8 1-22 from which deduct the £208 1 3 12 due to Duckr. S. Bouchan at his death, and it leaves £1620 10 5, the sum decreed to be read by the £208 1 and the leaves £1620 10 5, the sum decreed to be read by the present the sum decreed to be

paid by, the executors as aforesaid

the account thus examined, is an exposition of the true meaning of the decree of the court of appeals, and with the court of appeals. the court of appeals, and with the courts of understanding of it, we cannot permit our selves to doubt of the impropriety of the chancellor's decree. It is bottomed on the conviction, that there was a large debt due from the lare Docr. S. Bouchellat his death to the complainant Jo'n Turner, and that there was a deficiency of personal assets to have the was a deficiency of personal assets to have the was a deficiency of personal assets to have the was a deficiency of personal assets to have the was a deficiency of personal assets to have the personal assets the personal assets the personal assets to have the personal assets to have the personal assets pay it, whereas in truth, according to the complainant a own shewing, there was no such debt. John Turner has a just claim against the executors of Doest. S. Burchell, grounded on their receipts of rents of certain leasehold estates a long time a subect of litigation between them in the court of thancery and in the court of appeals, but the real estate in the physical of the devisees of Doctre S. Bouchell's in no way responsible for it. In the event of the exhaustion of the personal assets, in the paynation of the personal assets, in the pay-ment of debts, the real easter is answerable to the creditors for the deficiency, but the claimants must prove themselves creditors of the deceased ancestor. The sum due from these executors became adobt long af er the decease of Doctr's Bouchell, and evidently arose from a tedious and protracted law suit, to which the devisees were not parties, and in which they had no partiest pation, and for the consequences of which we liave no hesitancy in saying they are inno manner liable.

A view too of the account settled by John Carnan, surviving executor of Doctr. S. Bouchell, in the spring 1810, insisted on by the complainant as evidence to this cause, has convinced us that the personal assets. of the deceased, if the rintarectived by the executors after 1797 are to he so considered, were not insufficient to pay his debts. The executor has accounted for a very small part only of those reuts, and if the residue of the £1874 17 8.1-2 had been by him brought, and the 6416 temper to learn him brought into the settlement; a large balance would have been found against him; quite adequate, as we conceive, to the pay-

Without enquiring into the question, how executors can be used in evidence avainst

exercitors can be used in evidence useinst the heir or davisee of the decreased, we are clear in pronouncing the decrees of the barrellor in this case erroneous, and that it ought to be referred.

The Pought hopsin Journal states it set carren of 200 live began as the set of the wharves of that village, destined it layers. The hops more parchased in interior of Old Dutchess, and were parchased for a fracted for at layers. interior of Old Dutchess, and were tracted for at Havana, at \$45 a head

Capt. Rundaw. of the U B havy, who hakarrived at New York from Havanne, left. Thompson's Usland on the 9th ult at which limb Clour Potter was recovering file health sapidly. Ne deaths had ogentred in the squadred subshquent to the safting of the Warren, and the officers and draws of the John Adams and Pescock. & those of the smaller reasks in the port were all well. The Island remained sickly.

CURTOUS PHENOMENON CURIOUS PHENOMENON.
The Bermida papers of the 30th of August state, that an impers of the 30th of August state, that an imperson the some green bested to hope, weighing from 26 %, by, had floated shore dead, and so offensity had been the stench from the lapartid carcases, that the inhabitants had been obliged to die folge and home. their putrid excuses, that the inhabitants had been obliged to dig holes and bury them in the sand. It was not incommon after heavy gales, or violent thunder squalls, to see a faw dead fish of different kinds. A float or drifted among the rocks along shore; but a phenomenon of this very extraordinary kinds had never been witnessed nor heard of among the oldest inhabitants living. In Warwick and Southampton, the immense numbers thrown upon the shores have readed in necessary for the shores have rendered it necessary for the magistrates and church wardens to cause them to be gathered together in heaps and buried at the public expense, last putrelas-tions should taint the whole atmusphere,

and cause general sickness.

Many of the fish had been opened and carefully examined, when it was found at most invariably, that the liver, and in most eases the maw, and whole intestines, were in a state of putrescence, and that even be-fore life had been entirely extinct in the fish. Many conjectures and suppositions had been advanced as to the cause of this remarkable malady among this species of the finny tribe, but it is still involved in obscurity. That fishes are subject to diseases, there can be no doubt, but the pecu-liar nature of the element which they inhabit, renders it extremely diffigult, if notimossible, to obtain any thing like correct formation respecting their habits and ma

TROM NATCHEZ.

The Port Gibson Mi.) Herald of the 3d inst. seceived by yeterday's mail, contains some additional particulars relative to the devastating stekness at Natchez. A letter of the 2d instant, dated, in the vicinity of Note the union of the disease is raging, with the union of the few quitors in the city. Business is not thought of raverns at clo

eed, and it is impossible to procu exmouth-ful to, eat except at the Jail. Natchez is now the perfect picture of desolation; her streets are deserted, and a horrid and deathlike silence prevails from one extremity to the other. There entered the city but once since the general retreat, but the appearance struck a chill to my very soul, and I has-tened to leave it. It is somewhat singular, that whilst the physicians declare it impos-sible to care a patient in the city, the envi-rons are perfectly healthy. The mia-ma, whatever it may proceed from, appears to hover closely over our devoted city, without exhibiting any disposition to spread. many deaths, but so many die, that it is im possible to enumerate them. From eight to twalfe per day."

Draining Lakes in Holland
The states of the povince of Holland
opened their session on the 7th inst. The
Governor, in his speech, informed the as
sembly, that a plan for draining the Lake
it is a plan and the Rulmer was noder sembly, that a plan for draining the Lake of Haarlem and the Bylmeer was under consideration. He concluded by holding out a confident expectation of this great undertaking being adaptifished. The lake of Haarlem, which conjunctions with the Zuyder Zea by the rively, is extensive, but not deep; it is about fourteen miles long, and from seven to tea brand. According to tradition, it was folium to the year 860, at the same time that they was intercepted by the formation when he can can be considered to the subject; he of opinion that this event must have taken place at a period considerably more recontion of the sea destroyed at once 17 v flages tion of the sea destroyed at once 17 v flages tion of the sea destroyed at once 17 v flages and according to accounts published not many years ago, vestiges of habitations were still to be seen. There is a popular atory of a hobseman who resided in this part of 10 the target published from the great in undation, in consequence of observing a marine fish in one of the lakes of his estate. He hence concluded, that the sea was undermining part of the color which served as a collwark against fit and immediately ately removed with his family. A contract is concluded with regard to the Aylmer, and the works are to commence next [London pap.

MAINE
A letter dated at Wiscasset, on the 17th tilt says 1 The first around us have still a threatening appearance, and cannot be wholly subdued until we have some heavy raina. The sufferers are respectable individuals, and were in comfortable circumstances before the late calamity. I consider our sufferings as great as those at Sa vannah or St. Johns, when formerly visited by canflagrations, in proportion to our population. MAINE population.

A Mr. Fogg, of Seituate, (Mais) has lately been admitted to the bar as an attor ney: It is shrewdly suspected that in tough-cases he will endeavour to cast a mist beeases he will enceavour to cave a line of fore the court, and he wilder the jury in 6 fog. The Charleston Gazette winks the "mystery of the law" hardly be sed this additional veil—its selorious unitainty" bring proverbial.

From the Boston Palladium of Sept. 22. NEWLY (NYENTED THRESHING MACHINE

Mr. Joseph Jaquith, of Brunswick, Me. has Invented a threshing Slachine which is thought by good judges to be in some respects edparior to any hi herto submitted to the public. The grain, with this machine, is threshed by a number of flails, which are put lift motion by turning a crank, to which may be applied horse power, or the power of wind or water, or it may be turned by the hand, as found, most convenient. Among ith advantages, may be numbered that of its separating the grain from the straw were perfectly and preserving the straw were perfectly and income the straw selfs. It can likewage be allowed much cheeses than the machines herety flord that the desired samples of the separation of the machines herety flord that the desired samples of the machines herety flord that the desired samples of the machines herety flord the machines Mr. Joseph Jaquith, of Brunswick, Me. luis mathines hereto a limp w number o

Mr Green Mr lest following a good sense, leshed in th paper you.

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